

AN ALIEN LAND BILL

Agreed Upon and Will be Reported To-Day.

CONSIDERED VERY LIBERAL

The Ladies of the World's Fair Association Angry at Galveston's Demands.

Brown's Bill Will Meet With Opposition. How McKinney Would Fix the Three Places for Courts of Appeal.

Talk of Laws.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—There appears to be a strong sentiment in the house favoring the enactment of an alien land law. It is not such a law as Mr. Gossett introduced at the regular session, but one drawn from all of the objectionable features of that one. The committee is striving to frame such a bill as will encounter least objection in financial circles, and that will reduce to a minimum the alleged evils of alien ownership. Nothing is so safe to say, will be admitted into the bill that will operate against the free ingress of foreign money, the need for which as a competitor with domestic capital is fully recognized and admitted by all. There are those, however, among the members who favor very strongly the idea of throwing all the safeguards possible around the thoughtless and improvident who are always ready to mortgage such land as is not equipped for ready cash, which their own selfishness makes it impossible for them to ever repay. This element in the house will probably contend for more stringent features in the bill than can be incorporated in it.

While the house will probably pass some part of a bill, its fate is far from being promising as its friends could desire.

It now seems improbable that anything will be done with the resolution calling up the international receivership matter. No one apparently, outside of Judge Gerald, feels any interest whatever in it, and if they did there would be no time to read the 100 or 1500 pages of literature printed concerning it, a knowledge of which is necessary to a proper understanding of what should be done, if anything. The whole thing has been regarded from its inception as purely political, and there is an avowed repugnance among members to waste any more time or money on it. It may be, however, that Judge Gerald will insist on doing something with it, although that seems doubtful at present.

The undeniable truth of the matter is, there is an element among the members very little in favor of the anti-administration feeling that displayed itself near the close of the regular session a year ago, when the receivership investigation was on the carpet.

Col. Brown's bill, regulating and limiting the issuing of railroad stock and bonds is not going to have smooth sailing in the house. The bill limits to \$20,000 a mile the amount for which a railroad company may become indebted, and also limits the amount of stock and bonds to be issued, and equipping a road. The committee amendment allowing an increase of bonded indebtedness where proof has been furnished the commission that more than \$20,000 is necessary for the purposes specified, will be added to make the bill go down with certain members. It seems quite sure that the maximum fixed by the bill will be increased in the house to perhaps \$30,000.

The resolution offered in the house yesterday by Mr. Wilson of Harrison, eliminating from the work of this session the reorganization of the judicial districts, does not appear to meet with general favor among the members. They are strongly impressed with the idea that the judiciary stands in special need of reorganization, and that it should be done by the legislature. The members of the legislature will be invited to a reception at the university Saturday night where they will be addressed by Governor Hogg and some member of the board of regents.

The World's Fair Ladies Displeased.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—The officials of the ladies' department of the Texas world's fair association were to-day in high dudgeon over a letter from Secretary Bryan, to one of their number, demanding that all moneys collected by their department or by the local treasurers be transmitted to certain bank in Galveston, and that the various county officials of the ladies' department make all reports directly to headquarters at Galveston. This demand is considered high-handed by the ladies officials whose headquarters for headquarters is here, and who claim that under their charter the ladies' department is a separate and independent one, authorized to collect all money and manage its affairs in its own way. The president and secretary of the ladies' department, Mrs. Tobin and Mrs. Henne, said to-day that they would stop right where they are, and would refuse to take another step until the obnoxious demands should be withdrawn.

McKinney's Plan of Selection.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—Representative McKinney's joint resolution for the establishment of the courts of appeal, provides that the courts shall be located by ballot of both houses of the legislature, and the places receiving a majority of the votes cast in each house shall be designated as the places for the holding of said courts, provided that if there shall be no majority as three places in said state which shall receive a majority of the votes cast in each house, then that the two houses shall proceed in joint session to select, by a majority vote, such place or places. Section 2 of the resolution provides that the day for designating the places of holding said courts.

This plan has the merit of expediting matters. At least, that is what is claimed for it. It designates the places in which the appellate courts shall be held in advance of the formation of the three districts. The places fixed, there will be no trouble in arranging the districts. It can be done in an hour in a separate bill. To reorganize the plan and to make a comparison of the districts before designating the places of holding court would, it is contended, breed inextricable confusion and delay.

No Elective Commission.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—The house committee on internal improvements made an unfavorable report to-day on the resolution by Mr. King of Bowie, asking the governor to recommend an elective commission to the legislature. Mr. King talks of resorting to some other means to get the question before the house.

Crowded With Lobbyists.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—One of the most prominent members of the house said to-day that he had been a member of several legislatures, but had never before seen such a huge lobby as daily crowded chambers and corridors of the capitol and the hotels at night. "It is simply unexampled," said he. "There is the school teachers' lobby, the representative, senatorial and congressional district lobby, and in addition, there is now here a lobby of district judges looking after the reorganization of their districts. The terms of all but ten of them expire with the general election this year. They are, of course, in nearly all cases, candidates for re-election, and don't want their districts broken into in such a way as to upset their calculations, neither is it pleasant for a

Judge whose term does not expire for two or three years to think that he may wake up some morning before this session ends to find himself gerrymandered into the district of another judge. These disquieting considerations have brought a number of them here to lobby with members who are already bored almost beyond endurance by others wanting all manner of things.

The Judicial Districts.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—The subcommittee of the senate and house had a meeting last night and again to-day and mapped out the following judicial districts:

First district—Jefferson, Hardin, Orange, Newton, Jasper and Taylor.

Second district—Angelina, St. Augustine, Sabine, Shelby, Nacogdoches and Cherokee.

Third district—Panola, Harrison, Upshaw, Gregg and Hunt.

Fourth district—Marion, Cass, Bowie and Red River.

Fifth district—Fannin, Lamar and Delta.

Sixth district—Hopkins, Camp, Franklin, Morris, Titus and Hunt.

Seventh district—Rains, Van Zandt, Smith and Wood.

Eighth district—Grayson county.

Ninth district—Cook, Montague and Denton.

Tenth district—Collin, Rockwall and Dallas county.

Eleventh and Twelfth districts—Tarrant county.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth districts—Dallas county.

Fifteenth district—Galveston county.

Sixteenth district—Harris county.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth districts—Bexar county.

Nineteenth district—Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Matagorda and Jackson.

Twentieth district—Wharton, Colorado, Lavaca and Gonzales.

Twenty-first district—Caldwell, Hayes, Comal, Guadalupe and Wilson.

Twenty-second district—Trinity, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty and Chambers.

Twenty-third district—Encinal, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Cameron and Webb.

Twenty-fourth district—Wise, Parker and Jack.

Twenty-fifth district—Johnson, Hood and Somervell.

Twenty-sixth district—Burleson, Lee, Bastrop and Washington.

Twenty-seventh district—Fayette and Austin.

Twenty-eighth district—Aransas, Calhoun, Refugio, Bee, Goliad, Victoria, DeWitt and Karnes.

Twenty-ninth district—Nueces, Duval, San Patricio, Live Oak, McMullen, Atascosa and Medina.

Thirtieth district—La Salle, Frio, Dimmit, Zavalla, Uvalde, Maverick, Kinney and Edwards.

Thirty-first district—Walker, Houston, Anderson and Henderson.

Thirty-second district—McLennan and Falls.

Circular from Superintendent Carlisle.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—The department of education has issued the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, I. AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23, 1892.

To the City Superintendent of Schools.

DEAR SIR:—For the accommodation of the teachers of the state, who may desire to study during the early part of the summer this department will authorize summer normal institute to be held during the month of June on the following conditions:

1. The application for recognition must be signed by at least twenty teachers, who agree to attend the summer institute, and must be approved by the city superintendent of the city in which the institute is to be conducted.

2. The applications for recognition must be filed at Austin on or before April 15, 1892.

3. A conductor may be nominated in the application, but the state superintendent reserves the right of appointing the conductor.

4. Three grades of certificates will be issued—first, or high school; second, or intermediate; third, or primary. These certificates are valid throughout the state for two years if issued by this department.

5. The examinations will be conducted as hereafter directed.

6. These summer normal institutes shall begin on June 1 and close on June 25, 1892.

Blank petitions for the location and recognition of these summer normal institutes will be furnished on application to the state superintendent.

Your attention is called to the date for filing these petitions as given above. Prompt action is necessary and will be appreciated. Most respectfully, CARLISLE.

Accused of Criminally.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—Information reached here to-day of some sort of trouble at the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Austin, Texas.

It is reported that the members of the class in civil engineering were accused by the professor of improperly obtaining information and crumming for the examination. The faculty took the matter up and directed that the class be re-examined. The boys refused to submit to this and some twelve or eighteen of them left the college. It is reported that eight of them will rendezvous here to-morrow and leave for South America. In the meantime it is said that President Ross is trying to fix the matter.

To-Morrow the Day Fixed.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—The McKinney resolution offering this morning specifying the manner of designating the places for holding the three appellate courts was considered and amended, fixing Friday of this week for the vote on the choice of places. The clause of the resolution providing for a vote in joint session of the two houses where a separate vote failed to settle the question was stricken out. If the senate concurs in the resolution to-morrow, the struggle will be on Friday.

The New Alien Land Bill.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—Judiciary committee number 1 of the house agreed upon an alien land bill this afternoon that will be reported to-morrow. The bill is considered very liberal. It respects resident aliens to 640 acres, and fixes the limit at ten years within which time non-resident aliens must dispose of their holdings. There is one discriminating feature in it that permits mortgagees one year in which to redeem after foreclosure sale.

Artist Huddle Dead.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—W. H. Huddle, the artist who was stricken with paralysis four or five days ago, died this afternoon. Mr. Huddle ranked at the head of his profession in Texas and was a comparatively young man of sturdy build, fine physique and robust health. A number of his paintings have become the property of the state, the best being "The Surrender of Santa Anna," for which the present legislature at the regular session paid him \$4000. He leaves a wife and one child.

Forebore Entry and Detainer.

Special to the Gazette.

AGUSTIN, TEX., March 23.—Senate judiciary committee No. 1 will to-morrow report favorably the bill of Mr. Sims which respects entry and detainer which prohibits reports upon its adoption. The higher courts may be sought regardless of the question of damages.

Death For a Political Murderer.

CORR., March 23.—Joseph Joyce, a Paraguet, was to-day sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Patrick O'Leary, anti-Paraguet, because of different political views, a

JUDGE CLARK.

His Address to the Good People of Hopkins County.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

The Judge Pays His Respects to Hon. A. W. Terrell in Reply to

That Gentleman's Speech at Georgetown. He Refers to Him as "A Man Who Owns a Mule"—An Appeal to His Hearers.

Clark at Sulphur Springs.

Special to the Gazette.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., March 23.—Hopkins county people, so far as the social features of the present canvass are concerned, are disposed to be impartial to the two leading candidates for gubernatorial honors. A committee of representative Democrats has been formed for the purpose of entertaining Governor Hogg and his opponent, Judge Clark, and when the latter gentleman arrived here yesterday from Texas he was met at the depot by a delegation from this committee, who, notwithstanding the blinding rain storm which had continued all day, had provided a brass band to receive their distinguished guest. He was taken at once to the Garrison house, where he received a large number of admiring friends.

In spite of the elements a great crowd gathered at the courthouse to-day to listen Judge Clark, who was introduced by the Hon. J. H. Denmore. As the judge appeared he was heartily cheered, and proceeded at once to address the people.

HE MAKES HIS SPEECH

by a reference to his right as a citizen to announce his candidacy, and referred to the fact that he had at once been met with the charge that his platform was a fraud and his profession a cheat. With some feeling he denied that he had ever stood before the people of Texas in any light except that of honesty and candor, and said he was willing to go down beneath their righteous condemnation whenever he did not receive or merit their endorsement. He challenged any man to recall or prove a single act of his public career that was not consistent with truth and right, or wherein he had ever deceived the people on any public question.

REPLYING TO THE COMMISSION

he reiterated his denial that he had ever entertained the slightest intention of elected of interfering with the constitutional rights of that body. He scorned deception, and said that as long as he lived he would never hesitate to tell the people of Texas what he believed was right. If he went down in consequence of his views thus conscientiously expressed, he would do so manfully and without a whimper.

He then took up the subject of the apparent desire of the present administration to foster a feeling of malice to the people, between the people of the towns and those who tilted the fields reiterating his oft-quoted charge that the

PASSION OF THE PEOPLE

had been appealed to, to continue a condition which was just making the people never have had existed. If wrong legislation existed, he felt as every true man in Texas must feel, that some legislation should be provided which would protect every one of her citizens from encroachment from railroad or any other source. The people could not, in justice to themselves, turn loose and injure the railroads or any other interest. The trouble was that there had been a growing tendency to a one-man power, and this system of government would never receive his approval.

NO ONE MAN IN TEXAS

ever had, or ever could dominate it, and in this connection he pledged himself that if elected he would protect the railroad commission with his life. The law creating that board was enacted by Governor Hogg and the speaker, and as it was placed upon the statute books did not commend itself to his judgment. He would not swallow the commission bill as the perfection of human judgment, and he, as a citizen of the state, had seen proper to dissent from it. The first section of the bill was a violation of the rights of the people, and he would make that statement even if he did not receive a solitary vote in Hopkins county. The appointive feature of the bill was a

who had an evident right to say who should

make the laws, and they could not afford to put the emergency and power thus conferred in the hands of any one man, much less the present executive of Texas. The judge discussed the alien land law and other subjects to which he has referred in previous speeches, and then attacked the Hon. A. W. Terrell on account of his attack upon him (Clark) in his recent speech at Georgetown. In this connection he said a number of things which were very much to the point, and whose experiences with that animal are well-known to the people of Texas, had seen fit to refer to him in terms not complimentary or just. He would

COMPARE HIS RECORD

with that of this man who had attacked the grandest man that Texas had ever produced, Governor Roberts, and other of his personal friends, who had turned his poisonous shaft upon ex-Governor Ross, a man whose white plume was always seen in the advance when danger threatened. "The man speaks of me as a barn-yard fowl and jackdaw,"

Judge Clark then said that Terrell's army record was not such a one as to call forth the commendation of those who knew that in time of danger when individual courage was required it took his comrades two days to find him. [Cheers.] With undisguised feeling Judge Clark referred to Terrell as a man with whom it would be

A DISGRACE

for a barn-yard to associate. [Laughter.] He denied other charges made against him by Mr. Terrell, and judging from the applause with which his explanations were received the audience were in accord with him regarding the matter.

He then said that he had an impassioned appeal to his hearers to remember that the interests of Texas were paramount to all personal interest; that the redemption of the state must be the result of the combined efforts of her people.

Who Support Clark.

From the following list gathered at random by your correspondent since leaving Gainesville can be determined the social and commercial standing of Judge Clark's supporters, and it is claimed by those who are posted in North Texas politics that more than half the number were firm friends of active workers for Hogg two years ago.

AT SEEDMAN.

Tom Randolph, Judge R. R. Hazlewood, Capt. J. S. Woods, Col. G. B. Randall, C. L. Smith, Charles Vowell, W. B. Jaynes, Judge W. W. Wilkins, Capt. J. E. Edwards, A. M. Bowles, Allison Mayfield, L. B. Boyd, Judge Bledsoe, Maj. A. Fulton, W. N. Landford, J. P. Harrison, Capt. J. L. Randolph, Rice Macey, R. E. Smith.

AT BOXMAN.

Smith Lipscomb, G. A. Preston, J. W. Haden, James Lyday, Thomas Steger, George Blair, W. H. Duncan, J. W. Dobry, Ben Blakely, E. V. Agnew, Dr. B. Dabney, W. A. Dunn, J. M. Terry, G. Moore, C. F. Calloway, J. P. Holmes, Milt Nunn, J. H. Perry.

AT HONEY GROVE.

S. L. Erwin, T. B. Varborough, F. W. Underwood, J. A. Underwood, G. A. Daffey, W. D. Wilkins, T. M. Wortham, D. E. Patterson, T. E. Eratton, F. T. Hooks, W. E. Stephens, J. S. Ware, Tom Boswell, W. H. Fiquet, J. W. Smith, J. B. Barrett, J. H. King, John A. Pierce, R. B. Ragsdale, E. M. Marschall, J. E. Brocken,

GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITIES—NO. 22.

His Address to the Good People of Hopkins County.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

The Judge Pays His Respects to Hon. A. W. Terrell in Reply to

That Gentleman's Speech at Georgetown. He Refers to Him as "A Man Who Owns a Mule"—An Appeal to His Hearers.

Clark at Sulphur Springs.

Special to the Gazette.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., March 23.—Hopkins county people, so far as the social features of the present canvass are concerned, are disposed to be impartial to the two leading candidates for gubernatorial honors. A committee of representative Democrats has been formed for the purpose of entertaining Governor Hogg and his opponent, Judge Clark, and when the latter gentleman arrived here yesterday from Texas he was met at the depot by a delegation from this committee, who, notwithstanding the blinding rain storm which had continued all day, had provided a brass band to receive their distinguished guest. He was taken at once to the Garrison house, where he received a large number of admiring friends.

In spite of the elements a great crowd gathered at the courthouse to-day to listen Judge Clark, who was introduced by the Hon. J. H. Denmore. As the judge appeared he was heartily cheered, and proceeded at once to address the people.

HE MAKES HIS SPEECH

by a reference to his right as a citizen to announce his candidacy, and referred to the fact that he had at once been met with the charge that his platform was a fraud and his profession a cheat. With some feeling he denied that he had ever stood before the people of Texas in any light except that of honesty and candor, and said he was willing to go down beneath their righteous condemnation whenever he did not receive or merit their endorsement. He challenged any man to recall or prove a single act of his public career that was not consistent with truth and right, or wherein he had ever deceived the people on any public question.

REPLYING TO THE COMMISSION

he reiterated his denial that he had ever entertained the slightest intention of elected of interfering with the constitutional rights of that body. He scorned deception, and said that as long as he lived he would never hesitate to tell the people of Texas what he believed was right. If he went down in consequence of his views thus conscientiously expressed, he would do so manfully and without a whimper.

He then took up the subject of the apparent desire of the present administration to foster a feeling of malice to the people, between the people of the towns and those who tilted the fields reiterating his oft-quoted charge that the

PASSION OF THE PEOPLE

had been appealed to, to continue a condition which was just making the people never have had existed. If wrong legislation existed, he felt as every true man in Texas must feel, that some legislation should be provided which would protect every one of her citizens from encroachment from railroad or any other source. The people could not, in justice to themselves, turn loose and injure the railroads or any other interest. The trouble was that there had been a growing tendency to a one-man power, and this system of government would never receive his approval.

NO ONE MAN IN TEXAS

ever had, or ever could dominate it, and in this connection he pledged himself that if elected he would protect the railroad commission with his life. The law creating that board was enacted by Governor Hogg and the speaker, and as it was placed upon the statute books did not commend itself to his judgment. He would not swallow the commission bill as the perfection of human judgment, and he, as a citizen of the state, had seen proper to dissent from it. The first section of the bill was a violation of the rights of the people, and he would make that statement even if he did not receive a solitary vote in Hopkins county. The appointive feature of the bill was a

who had an evident right to say who should

make the laws, and they could not afford to put the emergency and power thus conferred in the hands of any one man, much less the present executive of Texas. The judge discussed the alien land law and other subjects to which he has referred in previous speeches, and then attacked the Hon. A. W. Terrell on account of his attack upon him (Clark) in his recent speech at Georgetown. In this connection he said a number of things which were very much to the point, and whose experiences with that animal are well-known to the people of Texas, had seen fit to refer to him in terms not complimentary or just. He would

COMPARE HIS RECORD

with that of this man who had attacked the grandest man that Texas had ever produced, Governor Roberts, and other of his personal friends, who had turned his poisonous shaft upon ex-Governor Ross, a man whose white plume was always seen in the advance when danger threatened. "The man speaks of me as a barn-yard fowl and jackdaw,"

Judge Clark then said that Terrell's army record was not such a one as to call forth the commendation of those who knew that in time of danger when individual courage was required it took his comrades two days to find him. [Cheers.] With undisguised feeling Judge Clark referred to Terrell as a man with whom it would be

A DISGRACE

for a barn-yard to associate. [Laughter.] He denied other charges made against him by Mr. Terrell, and judging from the applause with which his explanations were received the audience were in accord with him regarding the matter.

He then said that he had an impassioned appeal to his hearers to remember that the interests of Texas were paramount to all personal interest; that the redemption of the state must be the result of the combined efforts of her people.

Who Support Clark.

From the following list gathered at random by your correspondent since leaving Gainesville can be determined the social and commercial standing of Judge Clark's supporters, and it is claimed by those who are posted in North Texas politics that more than half the number were firm friends of active workers for Hogg two years ago.

AT SEEDMAN.

Tom Randolph, Judge R. R. Hazlewood, Capt. J. S. Woods, Col. G. B. Randall, C. L. Smith, Charles Vowell, W. B. Jaynes, Judge W. W. Wilkins, Capt. J. E. Edwards, A. M. Bowles, Allison Mayfield, L. B. Boyd, Judge Bledsoe, Maj. A. Fulton, W. N. Landford, J. P. Harrison, Capt. J. L. Randolph, Rice Macey, R. E. Smith.

AT BOXMAN.

Smith Lipscomb, G. A. Preston, J. W. Haden, James Lyday, Thomas Steger, George Blair, W. H. Duncan, J. W. Dobry, Ben Blakely, E. V. Agnew, Dr. B. Dabney, W. A. Dunn, J. M. Terry, G. Moore, C. F. Calloway, J. P. Holmes, Milt Nunn, J. H. Perry.

AT HONEY GROVE.

S. L. Erwin, T. B. Varborough, F. W. Underwood, J. A. Underwood, G. A. Daffey, W. D. Wilkins, T. M. Wortham, D. E. Patterson, T. E. Eratton, F. T. Hooks, W. E. Stephens, J. S. Ware, Tom Boswell, W. H. Fiquet, J. W. Smith, J. B. Barrett, J. H. King, John A. Pierce, R. B. Ragsdale, E. M. Marschall, J. E. Brocken,



SENATOR ROGER Q. MILLS.

AN ERROR CLEARED UP.

THE STORY OF MAXIMILIAN'S PROPOSITION

To Surrender Verified by One Whose Mouth Has Been Sealed for Many Years.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 23.—Gen. Mariano Escobedo, the greatest of the living Mexican generals, and who was commander-in-chief of the national army during the French invasion and during Maximilian's short and stormy reign, arrived here this morning. The general is now living in retirement on his hacienda in Guanajuato, Mexico. It has been charged and is so stated in history that the fall of Queretaro was due to treachery on the part of Col. Miguel Lopez, the chief of Maximilian's staff, who was generally supposed to have delivered up the strong place for a traitor's reward. In an interview with your correspondent to-day Gen. Escobedo cleared up that error. He said: "For a long term of years my mouth has been sealed by a promise which I had sacred, but by the discovery of authentic letters from Maximilian the truth has been revealed through no agency of mine, and released me accidentally from the pledge I had taken as the last favor on earth to a doomed prince."

"Miguel Lopez was a secret emissary of Maximilian. He was sent to me at the dead of night and in the deepest secrecy, to propose, in Maximilian's name, the surrender of Queretaro, providing he (the emperor) was allowed to flee the country in safety. This I could not and would not grant, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Miguel Lopez then told me, in Maximilian's name, that the surrender of Queretaro would be made on the morrow, but asked me, also in Maximilian's name, and as a last and single favor to the father prince, never reveal the proposition made by Maximilian to surrender his army in exchange for his freedom, and thus save his name from the shame which would inevitably attach to it if his reasonable intent were known to the world. This was the chance that Col. Lopez has borne in silence and for many years the brand of infamy as the price of heroic devotion to the memory of Maximilian."

Referring to Col. Nieves Hernandez, who is now in prison under sentence of death, passed by the court martial at Monterey before which he was tried on the charge of treason for aiding Catrino Garza in his revolutionary movement, Gen. Escobedo said that he did not believe the sentence would be